

ADDENDUM: This paper was omitted from the original book.

***PANEL: ARE SOUTH AMERICAN LIBRARIES ACCESSING CORE MARINE
SCIENCE JOURNALS FROM COMMERCIAL PUBLISHERS?***

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OVERVIEW

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Abstract: Except Paraguay and Bolivia, all countries in South America have **extended** coastlines and important marine resources. Marine librarians are **constantly** trying to find national and/or institutional options for providing access to core marine journals for their patrons, including research scientists, advanced students and teachers. Different aspects of this situation will be presented by country including: an overview of existing consortia; subscriptions by institutes; access to missing core journals; marine institutes included in consortia or not; and strategies for the future. Invited countries on the panel were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Uruguay.

Keywords: digital libraries, consortia, electronic journals, collection development, documents, fishery sciences, marine sciences, South America

Specialized librarians need to identify which are the core marine journal titles in each South American country and to know how to access them in order to improve services provided to the scientific community. Since the 1980's, IAMSILIC, the International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers, has provided lists of core marine and aquatic journals, and has also supplied **documents** through a cooperative system called the IAMSILIC Z39.50 Distributed Library, launched in 2002 on the NOAA model.

Even though Open Access has become an important movement, it coexists with commercial subscription journals. During the last decade, faced with the increasing prices of commercial subscriptions, Latin American countries have developed different strategies such as creating consortia for cooperative purchase. Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Argentina and now Uruguay are **making the highest investments** to improve digital access to scientific information and to **build** their own cooperative consortia.

The panel members got in contact before the Conference itself and considered different situations, problems and proposals for the region. The above-mentioned countries were

invited to participate in the panel, but only librarians from Argentina and Uruguay were able to accept. An overview of these countries' consortia and characteristics is below.

ARGENTINA: BE- Biblioteca Electrónica

<http://www.biblioteca.mincyt.gov.ar/>

From the Ministry of Science and Technology, begun in 2003

For 44 universities and 15 national research institutes and centers

Access to more than 11.000 e-journals and 9000 books

BRAZIL: CAPES- Portal Brasileiro de Informação Científica

<http://www.periodicos.capes.gov.br/>

From the Ministry of Education, begun in the year 2000

For 163 universities and research institutions

Access to more than 15,475 titles including Web of Science

CHILE: BEIC- Biblioteca Electrónica Científica Chilena

<http://www.cincel.cl/content/view/315/69/>

Electronic Library from the CONICYT (Governmental Council for S&T) since 2008 has had an agreement with <http://www.cincel.cl/> - CINCEL (A consortium for the access to scientific information)

Access to more than 5.000 titles

COLOMBIA: COLCIENCIAS Acceso a recursos bibliográficos e índices especializados no gratuitos

http://www.colciencias.gov.co/programa_estrategia/acceso-recursos-bibliograficos-e-indices-especializados

Governmental Administration for S&T and Innovation has an agreement with Elsevier for access to 2.500 titles for 38 research centers and 26 public and private universities

URUGUAY: TIMBÓ Trama Interinstitucional y Multidisciplinaria de Bibliografía online

<http://www.timbo.org.uy>

National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII), begun in Jan. 2009, includes open access and commercial publications and the **patents** bank.

Resource sharing is a well-established practice among IAMSILIC libraries through the IAMSILIC Z39.50 Distributed Library System, where developing countries find supportive libraries with specialized journals and member libraries submit interlibrary loan requests for items located in any of the participating libraries. Table 1 shows whether the **countries listed** offer the scientific community **free access via** consortia, and the number of IAMSILIC librarians supporting those marine scientists. In those countries without this type of consortia, Ecuador has three IAMSILIC librarians, Peru has two and Venezuela, one.

BRAZIL: CAPES- Brasileán Sc. Portal	Free	3 IAMSILIC members
ARGENTINA: BE (Electronic Library free	6	
URUGUAY: Timbó Portal	Free	2
CHILE: BEIC-	Not free	7
COLOMBIA: COLCIENCIAS	Not free	6

Table 1.

Conclusions

Access to core commercial journals in the region varies by country; Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil are the only ones offering free access from their governmental administrations to universities and research institutions. Both the first two countries have improved access through consortia, but **they still have** some marine ‘missing titles.’

Ecuador, Perú, and Venezuela are not offering this type of consortium yet to the scientific community. These three countries have very few librarians who belong to IAMSILIC who can participate in the IAMSILIC Z39.50 exchange, but on the other hand, Brazil, with a wide free consortium, only has 3 members (from 2 institutions) in IAMSILIC.

Proposals for the Region:

- *To develop a list of core marine journals from each country as a tool for librarians to facilitate and/or face problems concerning access*
- *To increase IAMSILIC members in countries with poor and/or excellent access to commercial journals*
- *To continue with IAMSILIC provision of documents through Z39-50*
- *To develop strategies among IAMSILIC- National Consortiums*
- *To develop regional strategies with National Consortiums*

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